

WEATHER BUREAU CHIEF HITS HARD AT HIS ACCUSER

Declares Berry Is a Disgruntled Fanatic.

CALLS IT A HYSTERIA

Says He Was Satisfied Until He Lost His Job.

Believes Former Employee Has Consecrated His Life to the Work of the Weather Chief's Undoing—Insists He Is Within His Province in Hiring of Special Observers—Issues Statement Covering the Situation.

That the charges against the workings of the United States Weather Bureau by James Berry, a former employee, is a "tempest in a teapot," and that Berry is a "disgruntled fanatic, deposed for good and sufficient reasons from the office of chief of the division of distribution," were the opinions expressed by Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, yesterday.

Prof. Moore said that on account of "this being a period of hysteria for investigations" Mr. Berry has taken the opportunity to satisfy an ancient grudge against his former chief and is trying to make a matter of "personal revenge and hatred" one of official investigation.

MADE A DIFFERENCE. According to Prof. Moore's statement, Mr. Berry had no fault to find with the Weather Bureau until he lost his job, and the weather chief indicated that Berry was getting off easy when he was simply deposed, and nothing more was said concerning the manner in which he had filled the office of chief of his division.

"You cannot make my denunciation of Mr. Berry too strong," said Prof. Moore, yesterday. "I believe Mr. Berry has consecrated his life to the work of my personal undoing."

"As for his charges with regard to the hiring of special observers, I am entirely within my province in taking, or trying to take such action. Five thousand dollars is placed at my disposal in the appropriation bill from which the Weather Bureau draws its resources for the employment of such special observers."

Prof. Moore issued a formal statement of his position, which follows:

Makes Explanation. "As to the charge made by a former employee of the Weather Bureau, who was deposed from his position as chief of division, that I have employed, or attempted to employ, experts for the taking of special observations contrary to law, I would invite your attention to page 4 of the appropriation act for the support of the Weather Bureau for the period ending June 30, 1911, which appropriation was in operation at the time of my correspondence relative to the employment of certain special observers. In the third line on this page appear the following words:

"And for pay of special observers, . . . none of whom shall receive more than \$25 per month."

"Under that authority the bureau employs over 1,000 special observers, who perform service not in direct connection with a regular meteorological station. For many years before I came to the head of the Weather Bureau, and ever since then, meteorological observations have been taken at the central office in Washington."

"In March, 1911, Rev. F. L. Odenbach, of St. Ignace College, Cleveland, Ohio, was offered employment as a special observer in the taking of meteorological observations. He declined the employment, and not a dollar of money has been paid to him by this bureau. However, I am free to say that had he accepted I should have employed him, as I believe such employment, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, to be entirely within the law. In my hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, I made clear the intimate relation between meteorology and atmospheric phenomena, and at the bottom of page twenty-three explained that I wished an increase in our appropriation for the purchase of instruments, so that installation of meteorological apparatus might be made outside of Washington."

No Word of Objection. "During all of these hearings, which extended over several pages, not a word of objection was made to the granting of the appropriation for meteorological work, and when the hearings were over the chairman of the committee, both through the discharging officer of the Department of Agriculture and to me personally, called my attention to a letter that he had written to me the previous year, in which he expressed the opinion that we already had ample authority for the taking of meteorological observations without specifically inserting the word 'meteorology' in the bill."

"By custom, which began many years before I came to the head of the Weather Bureau, meteorological observations were considered a part of the duties of a meteorological station, and up to the present time no ruling has been made against such an interpretation. I, therefore, was fully justified, both by law and by precedent, in endeavoring to install meteorological instruments at our stations outside of Washington, and in employing 'special observers' to make readings from them, but in point of fact no salaries ever have been paid for the employment of such observers or in the purchase of instruments for their use."

FALL FROM A CAR MAY CAUSE DEATH

Mrs. Mary Obalits Steps Off Wrong Way.

While attempting to get off a moving car at Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, last night about 9:30 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Obalits, forty-eight years old, of 211 Delaware avenue northeast, fell. Her car was stopped and she also suffered concussion of the brain. The car was stopped and passengers assisted her to the sidewalk. She was taken to the Emergency Hospital.

According to passengers and Mrs. Obalits' daughter, Mrs. Obalits stepped off the car backward and her head struck the pavement. The hospital physicians say her condition is serious.

MAINE VICTIMS' BONES RECOVERED

Remains of Sleepers on Main Deck Are Found.

Havana, July 22.—A mass of bones, supposed to represent six or seven members of the crew of the battle ship Maine, was found to-day beneath the wreckage on the central superstructure, near the stern of the ship. The bones bore evidence of fire. Still other bones are in sight and they will probably be taken out Monday.

The total number of bodies thus far recovered is now placed at eleven. The bones recovered to-day are believed to be those of men sleeping on the starboard main deck, the night of the disaster being, it is recalled, excessively hot.

SOCIETY AWAITS WAR FOR NEWPORT POSITION

Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Drexel Call in Allies Preparatory to Fight to the Finish for Prize.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Newport, July 22.—While the war game, upon which the government spent a million to find out whether an attacking fleet could enter New York Harbor through the back door, is over, the social war for the leadership left vacant by the death of Mrs. Astor bids fair to make what the government spent look like small change.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. John R. Drexel have renewed hostilities. Mrs. Mills believes that society must acknowledge her as its leader. Mrs. Drexel has nailed her car to the masthead, and there you are.

It's a grand old battle of lawn parties, dances, luncheons, and dresses. When it is over there will be heartaches and headaches and no quarter, if Mrs. Mills wins she will, it is supposed, snub those that have rallied to the side of Mrs. Drexel. If Mrs. Drexel wins she will give to Mrs. Mills' friends the icy stare. There will be few prisoners taken, and those that are will be made to dance attendance upon the leaders who win.

Each side has a war chest. Mrs. Drexel has a \$200,000 sinking fund for emergencies, supplied by her banker. Mrs. Mills has a check book and a fountain pen, both of which have unlimited credit. The chief beneficiary of the contest from a financial viewpoint is to be the Newport merchant and caterer.

Newly Rich Are Barred.

Mrs. Mills believes that Newport and New York society can be safely restricted to the families. Society chaperons who

have profited largely by welcoming the newly rich are to have no place in her set.

Mrs. Drexel feels that society is large and broad, restricted of course, but still big and strong enough to gather to its folds those who are worthy of entrance, even though they have no streets named after them in New York.

Mrs. Mills has picked out a strong lot of assistants. They form the staff and skirmish line of her social army. Among those in her councils are:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Anna Sands, Col. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Elsie Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William Waite Shermer, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, James J. Van Alen, Miss May Van Alen, and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen.

Among those whom Mrs. Drexel has enlisted under her banner are:

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. S. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Robert Goetz, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Reggie Vanderbilt, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles DeLoe Oelrichs, Mr. William S. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. William Stokes Wells, Mr. Emil Brugiere, and Louis B. Brugiere.

PORTO RICO PREPARING TO START REVOLUTION

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 22.—According to well-informed residents of this capital, Porto Rico now is preparing to declare her independence, not to ask for it. The movement is expected to receive its first real impetus when Secretary Stimson visits the island next week. Growing dissatisfaction with American appointments and the unrest that prevails in nearly all Latin-American countries is ascribed as the cause.

During Mr. Stimson's visit, it is said, speeches will be made in his presence tending to show that both the Republican and Unionist parties think injustices have been perpetrated upon the island and the foreign interests established in Porto Rico.

The anti-American sentiment is not directed against the United States as a people, but against the Washington government and its appointment of men said to be in no way familiar with affairs here.

ATLANTIC CITY MAYOR DIES IN SANATORIUM

Atlantic City, N. J., July 22.—Franklin P. Stoy, Atlantic City's "dandy mayor," is dead. He succumbed to acute neuritis at a sanatorium near Warrenton, Pa., where for the past nine days he has been unconscious. A month ago he suffered a stroke that partly paralyzed his right side, making his signature appended to official papers scarcely legible.

Mrs. Stoy and City Comptroller A. M. Heston were at the bedside when the end came. The body will be brought here to-morrow.

News of the mayor's death came as a shock to the city and its visitors. For sixteen years he has been the city's chief executive, has greeted thousands

of conventions, and was familiarly known the country over as the "dandy mayor." With confirmation of the first flash of his death colors were lowered to half-mast in every section of the city.

Mayor Stoy is survived by his widow, John Stoy, a Philadelphia business man; Rev. Howard Stoy, of Wyoming, and a sister, who lives at Venice Park, a suburb of this city.

By a peculiar coincidence, Henry Heckler, chief of the Boardwalk police squad and one of Mr. Stoy's right-hand men in the department, died in the city hospital here from paralysis but a few minutes after the mayor passed away.

REYES IS CANDIDATE. Peace Pact with Madero Broken by Friends of General.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Mexico City, July 22.—The Reyes-Madero alliance was broken late this afternoon, Reyes' friends announcing, after a conference between de la Barra and Reyes, that Reyes would run for the presidency at the October election.

Cleofas Mota, a Madrist general, and 300 men took the warpath to-day at Jalisco.

MARYLANDERS TO CELEBRATE. Residents of Montgomery County are completing plans for the big celebration they are to hold next Wednesday at Glen Echo Park, where practically the entire population will gather at that resort for a general holiday, in which an old-fashioned Southern tournament and carnival will be the features.

A score of athletic contests are to be decided, and the ball teams of Germantown and Gaithersburg will play for the county championship. The members of the winning team receiving handsome watches and fobs as emblems of their victory. The celebration will start at noon.

GEORGETOWN CARRIAGE WORKS DAMAGED BY FIRE

Loss to the Probe Company, at Wisconsin Avenue and Prospect Street, Estimated at \$10,000.

Big Crowd of Spectators.

Fire which originated in the rear of the third floor of the Probe Carriage Company, Wisconsin avenue and Prospect street, Georgetown, last night, threatened to destroy the entire block, but was subdued by firemen after an hour's struggle, with a loss of \$10,000. The loss is entirely sustained by the Probe Carriage Company, which used the building for a showroom.

About 11:45 o'clock persons saw flames shooting from the rear windows of the third story of the building and ran to the engine house in M street and told the firemen the building was burning. Firemen hurried to the scene, and in the meantime some one had turned in an alarm from box 73, at Wisconsin avenue and N street.

This brought several companies of firemen, and well-directed streams of water were soon playing on the flames.

More than fifty new carriages were stored on the third floor and the newly-varnished wood proved splendid fuel. Practically the entire stock of carriages was destroyed, and the water dripping

the lower floors caused considerable damage. When the firemen thought they had the blaze under control, fire broke out on the second floor, but it was soon extinguished.

The Probe Company has been in business since 1888, and is one of the oldest firms in that section. The company also is agent for the Firestone automobiles, but they had sold the last one in stock two days ago.

P. O. Probe, president, arrived at the establishment about a half hour after the fire was discovered. He said he could not estimate his loss until he had made an inspection of the building, but firemen placed the damage at \$10,000. Mr. Probe said he had taken out an additional \$7,000 insurance, about a week ago, and that his loss was fully covered.

A feature of the blaze, which was spectacular, was the large crowd of people who watched the flames and the firemen at a safe distance. There were some unique costumes seen occasionally.

The origin of the fire was not learned.

MAN'S DOOM PREDICTED BY SUFFRAGE LEADER

Women Will Rule and Subjugate Present Masters. Husbands Will Be Placed in Background by Wives.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, July 22.—Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey, a resident suffragist member of seventy-five women's organizations, and author of "Republics Versus Woman," has advanced an amazing philosophy which answers the statement of Dr. Lee DeForest that his marriage was only a "biological reason."

Dr. DeForest is suing for divorce. His wife is Nora Blatch DeForest, daughter of the suffrage leader, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch. The doctor declares his wife a selfish wife and mother-in-law ignored him after the birth of a fine suffrage baby girl.

Mrs. Woolsey, in an interview at Asbury Park to-day, stated that Dr. DeForest, in rebelling against being only a "biological factor of the family life," merely reflected man's changed position in society. He simply represented, she said, the first man to be caught in this whirl of an evolution ushering in a new womanhood by the suffrage movement, who would rule the world.

Mrs. Woolsey declared that her views were shared by the more progressive suffragists and by the leading writers and scientists of Europe, with whom she discussed the subject at the great international gathering of scientists in Brussels. She is putting these views in a book entitled "The Superwoman."

"Suffrage is only one of the powerful agencies which are hurrying in the advance of the superwoman," said Mrs. Woolsey.

"Neither the personal feelings of Dr. DeForest nor of any other creature can alter this tremendous fact. Our institutions are built wholly upon woman's economic dependence on man, and when woman is economically free—a condition which science and invention will secure to her—it is inevitable that our present forms of marriage, religion, and laws will topple to their ruin."

Woman's Freedom Near. "Our women are not only growing larger physically, but in every field of mental activity they are catching up with the men. If they can gain so much with a partial liberty and inferior education, what may we not expect when suffrage gives them absolute freedom from man-made laws?"

"Woman is rapidly coming into her rights, and I firmly believe that she will eventually rule the world. I believe also that it will be a much pleasanter world to live in when she does so."

"Man is rapidly eliminating himself. It is nature's law—the survival of the fittest. The male was an afterthought of nature. He was at first, and is still throughout many orders of being, solely useful in the propagation of the race."

"Throughout the animal world, below man, the female is supreme. The males are unable to corral the food supplies, and the females, therefore, being economically free, select males that have the highest value for the race."

"Women," continued Mrs. Woolsey,

"are the species; men are only incidents. While women were caring for the children, men stole their rights. Women, to begin with, owned all the property and land. They cultivated the soil and invented manufacturing and the arts."

"The first government was the matriarchate, or women rule, and the children inherited through the mother and took her name."

"Finally, through brute force," said Mrs. Woolsey, quoting from excerpts of her book, "man everywhere towered supreme. He made God a male creature, a replica of himself. He assumed all the places of profit, honor, glory in every field of life in church, state, and society. Centuries of repression, acting through the laws of heredity, have lessened woman's physical size, depressed her mental action, subjugated her spirits, and crushed her beyond the right of sanctity of her own body and that of her unborn child."

Civilization Remained Stagnant. "And what has resulted from this to society? Humanity has scarcely advanced a step in brain development, physical perfection, or moral excellence beyond where it stood thousands of years ago, when men wrested the rulership of society from the women."

"Giving her reasons for the changed conditions of society, Mrs. Woolsey said: 'Woman cultivated graciousness of manner and beauty of appearance because these were her only weapons against the brutality and sheer force of man. Now she is devoting herself to training her brain, and scientists are constantly proclaiming her increasing physical strength. Man is deteriorating in physical strength and stature, and his power is waning.'

"In Great Britain alone to-day there are more than a million more women than men, and other nations show equally surprising signs of the decadence of man's power and usefulness to the race."

"Man is fast becoming the appendage to woman, just as woman to-day is the feminine sex; there will be a superwoman, but not a superman."

"The superwoman will select the father of her children. Man now selects the mother of his children; but woman's economic helplessness denies her the privilege of selecting her children's father."

Referring to Dr. DeForest's charge that his mother-in-law, Mrs. Blatch, was to blame for much of his trouble, Mrs. Woolsey said:

"The time is coming when men will be very glad to have mothers-in-law, suffrage or anti-suffrage."

"With a complete civilization," continued Mrs. Woolsey, "such as women are now forcing upon us, man will be as helpless and as much out of place in it as women have been in the brutal, coarse conditions which have suited his ideas and nature. Indeed, men will have difficulty in existing in the rarefied atmosphere of this new refinement."

WHITE FUNERAL MONDAY. Prominent Virginia Lawyer's Remains Sent to Warrenton.

Warrenton, Va., July 22.—Judge Charles M. White, one of the most prominent attorneys of the Warrenton bar, died suddenly Friday at Manassas, Md., where he had but shortly gone in search of physical improvement. He was fifty-six, and a son of the late John L. White, of Millfield, Fauquier county.

He received his early education from the private school of Hampden A. White, of Warrenton. He studied law with the late Charles T. Green. He was admitted to the Warrenton bar April 28, 1879. In the early years of his practice he was associated with Capt. Hugh B. Garden, and later formed a partnership with the late James P. Jeffries.

Judge White was elected by the legislature county judge to succeed the late Judge E. M. Spillman, and presided from 1904 to 1906, when the county court was abolished and merged into the Circuit Court. He was president of the Fauquier National Bank at the time of his death and prominent socially. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Helen Stuart of Stafford county; a daughter, Miss Nan White, and two sons, C. M. White, of the firm of Wagstaff & White, of Washington, and J. Stuart White, who was associated with his father in his law office. The body will be brought here for burial Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Auto Used to Cut Hay. Special to The Washington Herald.

Lenox, Mass., July 22.—Harry Payne Whitney is using one of his powerful automobiles to propel the moving machine on his hay field, the crop this year being unusually heavy. The hay is used to feed the moose, deer, and elk on the Whitney place.

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THE PURCHASE PRICE

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CORONER'S JURY HOLDS BEATTIE

Continued from Page One.

time at the hearing to-day. It has been reported that he tried to take his life after breaking down at the hearing yesterday. His nerves seem to have been shattered by the shock of the tragedy and the humiliation of his arrest. Nevertheless, even under the almost grim questioning of N. M. Smith, Henry Clay Beattie's counsel, to-day, Paul held firmly to his original story—that he had been asked by his cousin to buy a shotgun, had done so, and had delivered it to Henry Clay Beattie on July 15. He has identified the gun as the one found in the road near the scene of the shooting.

The attempt to throw suspicion on Paul Beattie was revealed when Mr. Smith asked him if he had charged Henry Clay Beattie a week before the tragedy with unfair dealing in a settlement of the estate of Paul's father. He denied it.

Denies Attempt to Escape. He was asked if he had not become alarmed when he realized that the gun would be traced to him, and if he had not tried to put the crime on his cousin to save himself. He emphatically repudiated any such idea.

He said that he and his cousin had always been on good terms, in spite of the fact that Henry very rarely visited his home.

In the midst of his statement he became faint and was taken to a bed in the corner of the room. After a short time he returned and resumed his testimony.

Henry Clay Beattie repeated his former story of the tragedy. He said that he and his wife were in their automobile on the Middlethorpe turnpike, when a man appeared in the road. There was some argument about the right of way, and the man fired point-blank at Mrs. Beattie.

Beattie said he had jumped out and grappled with the man, taking the gun away from him, but the assassin escaped. Then the young husband, according to his own story, leaped back in the car, which he drove at full speed home, with one hand on the wheel and the other holding his unconscious wife to his side.

If Henry Clay Beattie is really the assassin, he surpasses in grim nerve the most diabolic characters of history or even of fiction.

The two Beatties were remanded to the Henrico County Jail when the coroner's jury arrived at a verdict, as was the Binford girl. Paul Beattie and she have been unable to obtain sufficient bail for their release.

Seeks Father's Assistance. Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., wired to his father to-day declaring that Paul Beattie's statement is "absolutely untrue." It is understood that all the resources of the family will be put at the disposal of the attorneys for the defense.

Young Beattie was known as a gay "sport" up to a year ago, but his marriage to Miss Louise Owen, of Dover, Del., daughter of H. C. Owen and niece of Ben P. Owen, secretary to Gov. Mann, before his note is paid.

Brown Demands a Lien. S. Thomas Brown, president of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, has asked the District Supreme Court to grant him a lien on the assets of the First Co-operative Building Association of Georgetown, to liquidate a note of \$27,000 executed by the association and signed by John Fleming, as president, and J. Barton Miller, as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Brown also asks the court to enjoin William E. Ambrose, receiver, from making any disposition of its assets before his note is paid.

Girl Expelled from School. Alexandria, Va., July 22.—Beulah Binford, the girl who is a star witness in the Beattie murder trial in Richmond, and who is quoted as having testified that she was a pupil for a time at St. Mary's Academy here, was expelled from that school shortly after her arrival two years ago. She was originally sent to a school at Manassas and then came here, and a few days after her arrival she was returned to Richmond.

Putrefied Meat Proves Cure for Consumption.

London, July 22.—Following on the heels of the report of the Royal Tuberculosis Commission and the annual conference of the National Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, comes the announcement of a strange new cure for consumption by a former collier of the name of Bryant, who worked in the coal pits at Bradford, and who was attacked by consumption while at work in the mine.

Bryant started the breeding of maggot, and there was an immediate and continuous improvement in health that led him to suppose that the gas of the putrefied meat upon which he bred the maggots was the cause. He sent for his youngest daughter, who was in a consumption sanatorium in the Isle of Wight, and in two months she became a robust girl, having gained seventeen pounds. Bryant now has thirty patients

of Virginia, seemed to put an end for a time to his former habits. Then Beulah Binford came to Richmond, and it is reported that he was frequently in her company.

The statement of Paul Beattie concerning the purchase of the shotgun was as follows:

"I told him that I would, whereupon I went to a pawnshop in Sixth street and priced a single-barreled shotgun—the kind he had advised me to get—and on the following Saturday night, about 10:15 o'clock, which was July 15, 1911, in company with Henry C. Beattie, I went to the pawnshop and secured the gun, paying \$2.50, and delivering the gun to Henry C. Beattie, whereupon we both got into the automobile and he (the said Henry C. Beattie) brought me home, arriving at my home about 11:15 p. m., July 15."

"I also state that I bought three shotgun shells from W. B. Kidd's hardware store, at the corner of Harrison and Carey streets, on the afternoon of July 15, 1911, and gave them to Henry C. Beattie."

Relatives Maintain Silence. With the exception of expressing her confidence in Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., who is held in Richmond for uxoricide, and of stating that to her knowledge he is an upright man, Miss Margaret Noud, a first cousin of the accused man, and a teacher in the Phelps School, refuses to discuss the tragedy.

Miss Noud, who resides at the Tokio apartment house, 325 School street northwest, says that the affair is humiliating to the family here. Miss Emma Noud refused to discuss the matter. The only messages the Noud sisters have received from the Beatties are a brief announcement of the death of Mrs. Beattie, and a number of Richmond newspapers.

Two Beatties Remanded to Jail. Alexandria, Va., July 22.—Beulah Binford, the girl who is a star witness in the Beattie murder trial in Richmond, and who is quoted as having testified that she was a pupil for a time at St. Mary's Academy here, was expelled from that school shortly after her arrival two years ago. She was originally sent to a school at Manassas and then came here, and a few days after her arrival she was returned to Richmond.

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breathing the gas from the putrefied meat with a result that is said to be excellent. A gentleman of the district has given the local council \$50,000 to erect a building for a test of the cure on a big scale. John Burns, president of the local government board, ordered the medical officers of the West Yorkshire health department to inspect Bryant's treatment and course. Bradford, an analyst, was employed and he reports that analysis of the sample almost shows that the principal constituents are ammonia and trimethylamine, which even in a weak solution destroys microbes in a few hours of exposure. The fumes, when inhaled, come in contact with the tubercle bacilli, reduce their vitality, and may even kill them without any injurious effect upon the human organism.